FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 124 *27 June 1985*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on 26 June Warsaw CEMA Session AA 1
SFRY's Srebric Speaks [TANJUG] AA 1
26 June Debates End [Warsaw] AA 2
Economic Cooperation Stressed [Warsaw] AA 2
Economic Successes Noted [CTK] AA 2
Jaruzelski Receives Leaders [Warsaw] AA 2

BULGARIA

Agca Testimony at 18th Session of Trial Reported C 1
Porebski-Led PZPR Delegation Arrives on Visit C 3
Tanchev, Aleksandrov Receive Algerian Minister C 3
Assembly Committee Views Environmental Protection C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Speaks at Dinner for Danish Premier D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 22 Jun]
Lenart Addresses CPSL Central Committee Session D 2
Colotka Stresses Unity of Nationalities at Rally D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Jun]
Czech National Council Concludes Meeting D 5
Socialist Countries Threaten To Stop ILO Funding D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 20 Jun]
Environment, Wage-Related Issues Discussed D 6
["Z" in RUDE PRAVO 20 Jun]
Banska Bystrica Session Discusses Food Industry D 6
USSR's Ryabov, Delegation Visit Slovakia D 7
Received by Lenart D 7
Visits Chemical Plant D 7
Received by Colotka D 7
Chnoupek Returns From Netherlands' Visit D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker on FRG Ties, International Issues E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jun]
Naumann Addresses 20 June SED CC Plenum E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Jun]
Krenz Speaks at Theoretical Conference E 9

HUNGARY

MSZMP Central Committee Issues Communique F 1

POLAND

Walesa Urges Protests Against Meat Price Increase [DPA] G 1
Publications Confiscated in Poznan; Two Arrested G 1
Kostecki Sentenced for Antistate Activity G 1
Internal Affairs Reports Given in Sejm 20 June G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Jun]
Olszowski Rome Speech on European Cooperation G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Jun]
Official on Transfer of Trade Union Funds G 4
Shipbuilding Agreement With USSR Signed G 5
DKP's Mies, Mokrzyszczak Support 1970 Treaty G 5

ROMANIA

Andrei Meets Belgian Prime Minister Martens H 1
Peace Appeal Presented to U.S., USSR Embassies H 1
Hungarian Minority Spokesmen Seek Assistance H 2
[Vienna KURIER 25 Jun]
Enache Meets Mozambique President Machel H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Dizdarevic Holds Talks With EC's Cheysson I 1
Planinc Meets Romania's Homostean; Talks Held I 1
Kosovo SAWP Discusses Political Platform I 1
YPA LCY Committee Discusses Cadre Policy I 4
Montenegro Assembly Discusses Export Shortfalls I 5
Expansion of Trade With Hungary Predicted I 5

REPORTAGE ON 26 JUNE WARSAW CEMA SESSION

SFRY's Srebric Speaks

LD261255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Since the last CEMA Council meeting 8 months ago in Havana and up to the present meeting in Warsaw, the SFRY's cooperation has been stepped up both with this community's member-countries and within the CEMA ambit as a whole, said Borisav Srebric, head of the Yugoslav delegation. The vice president of the Federal Executive Council stressed during the CEMA plenary meeting that the results achieved by our country as a result of her cooperation with CEMA, the principles upon which this cooperation is based and the atmosphere in which it is carried out, contribute to the development of overall relations between the SFRY and the members of this economic community.

Commodity exchange between the SFRY and the CEMA member-countries amounted to almost R10 billion last year which accounts for over two-fifths of overall Yugoslav foreign trade. Our work organizations participate in a great number of multilateral agreements in individual branches and areas of the economy and science. We say this, said Srebric, as a confirmation of the lasting value and importance of the SFRY-CEMA agreement as a basis of our cooperation.

Cooperation in the field of science and technology is also developing well. In Srebric's evaluation the overall CEMA scientific and technological program during the ensuing 15-20 years, on whose adoption intensive work is now proceeding within CEMA, offers great new opportunities in this respect. In our plans and programs, too, electronics, automation, nuclear energy, new materials, and biotechnology are the most important areas. In this connection Srebric stressed that during the meeting of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Belgrade a statement was approved on the SFRY's interest in taking part in the implementation of this major program.

Srebric went on to say that a faster development of specialization and long-term industrial cooperation is of lasting interest for consolidating and promoting economic cooperation between the SFRY and the CEMA member-countries. A joint assessment was made whereby opportunities are at hand to promote cooperation, especially in machine building, electronics, chemical industry, metallurgy, the agro-complex, energy, and raw materials.

Speaking of the CEMA member-countries' cooperation program on the rational use of material resources up to the year 2000, Srebric mentioned that our country is taking part in 15 projects related to this program. This cooperation could be extended considerably and Yugoslav work organizations could take part in implementing a greater number of measures that anticipate a higher level of efficiency in the use of fuel-energy resources, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and in the chemical industry.

In pointing out the deep-seated world economic crisis, Srebric said that under the impact of ideopolitical and other noneconomic factors the prevailing international economic relations make the quest for a permanent way out of the crisis difficult and impossible. Proceeding from the present situation, we are convinced that any effort and initiative genuinely leading to a relaxation of tension and a solution of accumulated economic and political problems deserves support. The Nonaligned Movement, as a unique independent factor in international relations, continues to render a constructive contribution to opening a negotiating process on all vital questions pertaining to international relations coupled with respect for the interests and requirements of all the countries.

As a socialist and nonaligned country the SFRY, with its international activity, is striving to contribute to the solution of outstanding problems and crisis situations through negotiations and cooperation. We believe, said Srebric in conclusion, that stable relations for the development of world economy can be secured only through changes in international economic relations and on the basis of the principle of a new international economic system.

The CEMA meeting will end tomorrow.

26 June Debates End

LD261317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Today's plenary debates of the 40th CEMA Council session ended just before noon. Commissions and editorial teams, composed of representatives of delegations from the member-states are beginning to compile the documents from the Warsaw session.

Economic Cooperation Stressed

LD262107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The progress of the CEMA meeting in Warsaw so far has confirmed that tightening economic cooperation among socialist countries is essential to achieving the social and economic goals of individual countries and the entire community in the near future. The directions for development laid down in Moscow at the economic summit only have a chance of successful realization if the economic potential and effort of all CEMA countries are unified. This afternoon members of the official delegations of the countries taking part in the 40th CEMA session toured the royal castle.

Economic Successes Noted

LD270330 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw June 26 (CTK) -- CMEA member countries achieved, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, major successes in the implementation of their social and economic programs since the CMEA summit in Moscow last year, the participants in the 40th session here noted today. In 1984, the national income in the fraternal countries was 3.6 percent higher than in the previous year, industrial production went up by 4.4 percent, agricultural output by 3 percent. It was agreed that the internal and external conditions require faster growth of the national economies of the fraternal countries and intensification of production on the basis of the latest advances in science and technology. At today's debate on the reports and draft documents, considerable attention was focused on the collective elaboration of a comprehensive program of scientific-technological development up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the use of electronics, computers, microprocessor, automation and biotechnologies.

Jaruzelski Receives Leaders

LD270002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has met with leaders of the delegations of the CEMA member-states and the SFRY and state observers taking part in the deliberations of the 40th session of the CEMA.

AGCA TESTIMONY AT 18TH SESSION OF TRIAL REPORTED

AU260922 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT 26 Jun 85

["The 18th Session of the Trial in Rome: Agca's New Versions" -- BTA headline; all names and quotation marks as received]

[Text] Rome, June 26 (BTA corr) -- "I can give no other answers, I have finished my answers. I won't say anything further," Ali Agca stated yesterday, during the 18th session of the second trial on the assassination attempt against the pope. Pressed hard by questions concerning the inconsistency of his explanations on the "Gray Wolves" participation in the preparations for the attempt on the pope's life, Agca withdrew his version of the days preceeding the shooting. He stated that his accomplice Oral Celik and Omar Ay have been waiting for him in Milan in a "Ford Taunus" car with a "German registration plate from Munich". This car has been rented with the help of Omar Ay's fake passport by Atalay Saral from "Hertz" or "Europar".

Santiapichi: Why did you say yesterday that this car has been owned by Saral.

Agca: It wasn't his car. He was only the go-between.

The assassin explained that he met Oral Celik and Omar Ay upon arriving at the Milan airport. From there they proceeded to the railway station where they met the "Gray Wolves" Bagci and Vahdetin Ozdemir who were travelling by car from Switzerland. They left the two cars at the station's parking lot and the five of themwent to have dinner. They left three pistols in one of the cars: Two "Walthers" and one "Beretta" and two panic bombs and in the other car they left Agca's "Browning" pistol. These weapons had been brought over by the "Gray Wolves".

However, during the confrontation organized between Agca and Bagci, the "Gray Wolf" from Switzerland denounced Agca's claims. Bagci insisted that he had never met Celik and Ay.

Agca also withdrew his former statement made before the preliminary investigation on the way in which he had travelled from Milan to Rome. This time he stated that the three of them (Agca, Oral Celik and Omar Ay) travelled in the blue "Ford Taunus" and arrived in Rome in the morning. Initially they slept in a three-bed room at the "Imeca" Hotel, reserved under the name of Faruk Ozgun (the name of Agca's fake passport).

Santiapichi: You, together with these people have taken a three-bed room. Did they show their passports. Terrorism was reigning in Italy at that time so you must have been asked to show your passports.

Agca is silent. Then he mumbles: I remember it now: It was a double bedroom. One bed for me, one for Omar Ay. But we did not register him in the hotel. We used to do the same thing in Turkey. The three of us slept in that room.

After this sudden change of versions, Agca explained how he had moved on the next day to the "Iza" Pensione, and Omar Ay to the "Hilton" Hotel. This again brought about the question of the registration at the luxurious hotel. Other questions were asked about how did Celik and Ay know their way around in Rome, a city which they did not know, what did they do with their weapons. Agca started giving ever more stereotypical answers.

"I don't remember. I haven't got the ability to express things.

Santiapichi contradicted this: No, Agca, you can explain things all right. Look at these volumes here full of the minutes taken during the investigation. They are full of your explanations.

But Agca is distancing himself even further from his testimony made before the investigation. Thus he told the court that in the day of the shooting, the three of them (Celik, Ay and Agca) went to "St. Peter" Square in the same blue "Ford Taunnus" with Celik behind the wheel.

We must recollect here Agca's claim made before the investigation that they had gone to the square in the Vatican in Antonov's "Alfa Romeo 2000" and that Ayvazov had also been in the car.

He repeated these claims before the court yesterday, explaining picturesquely how the five of them had got into the car: The three Turks, Antonov and Ayvazov, who distributed the firearms in the car.

Now Agca said, that the three Turks were alone, they parked their car in front of the Egyptian Embassy and started for the square. With Antonov they had met earlier in the Republica Square but he was to wait for them in front of the Canadian Embassy for...the second alternative.

It turned out that they had been preparing to flee not with a Bulgarian T.I.R. truck, as it was maintained so far, but with the blue "Ford Taunus" to Vienna. With this aim in view they had left their car in front of the Egyptian Embassy.

Agca said that two flats had been prepared for them in Vienna in which they were to hide after the attempt -- one on "Jerring Strasse" and another secured by some "Grey Wolf" called Sargun.

Santiapichi: When did you last see Antonov before the attempt?

Agca: In the "Repubblica" Square.

The presiding judge recalled the inspection of St Peter's Square during the investigation carried out at the order of Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella with the participation of Agca. Then the criminal had pointed to the cafe in which he had allegedly drunk coffee with Antonov before the attempt and to the parking lot where the notorious Alfa Romeo had been parked. Once again the presiding judge asked Agca why he had been lying then.

Agca lightened up: "No, but...wait for a moment I thought that the blame had to be laid on the Bulgarians."

Gradually the criminal lost his presense of mind. Nothing remained of this former impudence of posing before the TV cameras. He kept silent, mumbled something, cast down his eyes, the last question had once again put him in a difficult situation.

Santiapichi: We have already spoken of the money. We know from the investigation that although you changed the sum you have always maintained that the money were with Celik. I myself have asked you here where the money were. You said -- in the house with Celik. Then we did not have the version that Celik had come with the "Ford Taunus" with the weapons. And the money? Where were they?

Agca remained quiet for a long time then he membled: I cannot speak of this. There were no money. Then he came to his senses, raised his voice and said that he will not give evidence any more.

POREBSKI-LED PZPR DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU261155 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee led by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bulgaria on 26 June on a working visit. At Sofia airport the guests were received by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and by responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee.

TANCHEV, ALEKSANDROV RECEIVE ALGERIAN MINISTER

AU261156 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] On 26 June, Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the Syaye Council, received Boualem Baki, Algerian minister of justice. Afterwards, Baki was received by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Svetla Daskalova, Bulgarian minister of justice, took part in both meetings.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU251554 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA) -- In Bulgaria the process of environment pollution has stopped and conditions have been created for the gradual normalizing in the affected areas -- this was the conclusion reached at the session of the Standing Committee for Environment Conservation with the People's Assembly.

In the last four years of the current five-year period (1981-1985) new technological processes have been introduced in 1880 enterprises which annually utilize 20.6 million tons of waste products. Their output gives a profit of 178 million leva.

The 145 newly constructed systems for water recycling in the economic organisations provide an economy of 911 million cubic metres of water.

The purification installations which have been started in this period intercept 78 per cent of the total volume of harmful substances which pollute the atmosphere and purify 54 per cent of the waste waters. A considerable area of the farm land fund has been improved: Anti-erosion activities have been carried out on an area of 185 thousand hectares, 22 thousand hectares of marshy land has been drained and 57.6 thousand hectares of secondarily salted lands and lands with harmful acidity have been restored. Biological protection activities are annually being carried out on an area of 500 thousand hectares of farm and forest land.

The total number of protected sites in Bulgaria has reached 3649. Eighteen protected natural sites have received international recognition on the part of UNESCO -- 17 reserves have been included in the "World Red Book of Biosphere Reserves" and the biosphere reserve of "Sreburna" and the People's Park of Pirin have been included in the list of the world natural heritage.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 25 June carries the same item, with the following additional information: "Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the meeting."]

STROUGAL SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR DANISH PREMIER

AU241400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 85 p 2

["From" a speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal delivered at dinner in honor of visiting Danish counterpart Poul Schluter in Prague on 21 June]

[Text] First, permit me to express pleasure at being able to welcome the prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark to the capital of the CSSR for his first visit. I hope that he, his wife, and his entourage will feel at home in summery Prague. At the same time, I greet you cordially on behalf of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, on behalf of the federal government and the people of our country.

The Prague meeting, the first one on such a high state level in the history of our relations, is a good opportunity for recollection. After all, our nations were close to one another in ancient times. At the beginning of the 13th century the Premyslite Princess Marketa, well-known in your history as Queen Dagmar, left Bohemia for Denmark. Prague was the home of important astronomical research by your world renowned scholar -- Tycho de Brahe, whose observatory, paving the way for the space age, stood not far from the spot where we met. But that is not all. Our nations met times at the crossroads of history also because they adopted the ideas and spiritual challenges of their great sons. We are proud of the contribution of the teaching of Master Jan Hus to your reformation. And, on the other hand, I would like to mention that to this day our children, and also the adults, get carried away by the fairy tale world of Hans Christian Andersen, the great writer, but also a thinker, the 180th anniversary of whose birth we shall be celebrating this year.

In the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II we also must recall that both our countries were among the first victims of fascist occupation. And because of that they know well the value of peace and a tranquil life for the people, the maintaining and protecting of which is the primary objective of our common endeavor, of our foreign policy efforts.

I think that in the upcoming talks we will easily agree that the principle of coexistence among states with different social systems, of mutual respect and equality practised in our relations, yields good fruit. There is no need to enumerate what has been done in the political and legislative spheres, where personal contacts at the government, parliament, but also the trade level have become a good principle. This is because truly useful cooperation presumes knowing one another well. Then we can understand each other well. Therefore, let us not ignore the sphere of education, culture, art, and sciences, where there are still many unused opportunities to broaden our knowledge about one another. This is all the more important since spiritual influence has played a special role in our relations in the past.

I am sure you will excuse me if in this connection I touch a little upon the subject of trade and economic cooperation, which has also entered an anniversary year, seeing that our countries signed their first trade agreement in 1925. One cannot, of course, rest satisfied with the fact that some Czechoslovak citizens are happily living in homes built on the basis of Danish building technology, and that some Danish citizens are satisfied driving Skoda cars. The fact that the volume of bilateral trade remains small rather than large does not at all correspond with the possibilities, and especially the needs of our two national economies.

Although we know today what we want, and had even written it into the Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation, our modern forms of cooperation stagnate, particularly in regard to industrial cooperation and the realization of larger projects on third markets. This is my appeal to all our and your enterprises, firms, and organizations: to fulfil the political intentions we pursue together.

It will soon be 10 years since we signed at the CSCE in Helsinki the pledge to "promote the improvement of mutual relations and ensure conditions in which nations can live in genuine and lasting peace, free of threats and plots against security," the fulfillment of which is one of the most frequent pledges of our governments.

Therefore, we cannot watch in silence how the arms-buildup fever continues, how new weapons -- today mainly missile -- are being deployed; we cannot fail to see or hear when nuclear potentials are being expanded, and that there even are plans afoot to militarize outer space. Alongside these apocalyptic plans there are the practices of trade embargoes, political terrorism, and the use of naval forces to threaten a sovereign government. Revanchist sentiments are being spread in Europe.

What we actually need is exactly the opposite. We demand that trust and respect for one another be renewed; that agreements on which our security is based be safeguarded; that the reality of the military equilibrium be respected; that the peace proposals of the USSR and the socialist countries, whether addressed to Geneva, Stockholm, or Vienna, be directly confronted, because neither Europe nor indeed the whole world has any other option than to maintain peace and to avoid a global nuclear catastrophe in which there would be no victors.

I believe that our talks will revive and strengthen not only the relations between the CSSR and Denmark, but that at the same time they will contribute to a worldwide dialogue pertaining to the solution of problems connected with the nuclear and space arms buildup, and to the elimination of all hotbeds of war, so that -- to quote the Final Act -- the "process of the relaxation of tension would become permanent, ever more viable, all-encompassing, and more universal." Historical experience, but also common sense, commands us to behave like that.

Mr Prime Minister, comrades, we have met in the spirit of the tradition of friendship between the Czechoslovak and the Danish people to enhance the level and extent of our cooperation, to provide proof that the greatest manhood of the times is peace and not war, and to affirm the goodwill of our governments to proceed in all spheres of mutually beneficial cooperation.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD211641 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Jozef Lenart, speaking at today's CPSL Central Committee session in Bratislava, said that in the period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress the most important task would be to define and lay down, as clearly and unequivocally as possible, the directions and approaches to be followed by the party, state, economic, and social organizations and bodies in such a way that we make much greater progress in achieving the required effectiveness and quality. The fundamental orientation lies in the directive for the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term prospect for the period ending in the year 2000.

Comrade Jozef Lenart particularly underlined the urgent need to overcome the slow progress in raising the contribution of products of high technological-economic standards, to concentrate on reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuels, power, and materials, and to accelerate the practical application of the results of scientific-technological progress.

The next part of the report dealt with questions of improving the political system and deepening socialist democracy.

In connection with the results and further tasks concerning the development of ideological and mass-political work, Comrade Jozef Lenart particularly underlined the fact that the degree of its links with practice, its success in mobilizing people for selfless work, the degree of socialist morale, socialist patriotism, and internationalism, and its contribution to conveying an atmosphere of high demands, were to serve as the criterion of the effectiveness of ideological and mass-political work.

In conclusion, Comrade Lenart assured the CPCZ Central Committee that communists in Slovakia -- and under their leadership the rest of the working people -- would welcome the 17th CPCZ Congress with a new surge of initiative and the successful fulfillment of the tasks of this year and the entire 5-year plan.

COLOTKA STRESSES UNITY OF NATIONALITIES AT RALLY

AU261355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jun 85 pp 1-2

["From" the speech by Comrade Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, premier of the Slovak SR, head of the delegation of the CPSL Central Committee and of the government of the Slovak SR to the opening of the 30th Annual Cultural Festivities of Hungarian Working People in the CSSR being held under the motto "40th anniversary of the CSSR's liberation"; in Gombasek, Slovakia on 22 June: "In the Unity of Patriotism and Internationalism"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Peter Colotka began his speech by conveying to the participants in the festivities the ardent, comradely greetings and wishes for success from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and from Jozef Lenart, CPSL Central Committee first secretary.

He stressed that the great feat we accomplished after the liberation, during the years of socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party, is the result of the joint effort of workers, cooperative farmers, and the intelligentsia. It is the fruit of the comradely cooperation of the Czechs, Slovaks, and citizens of Hungarian, Ukrainian, Polish, and German nationality. We all are proud of this feat.

It is known how devotedly the working people of Hungarian nationality joined in the construction work in industry, the building industry, mining, and other branches; how they contributed, together with the members of other nationalities, to our building a new life.

The fraternal coexistence of Czechoslovakia's nations and nationalities, all of whom call our fatherland their home, strengthened in the joint work. The fruit of the Leninist nationality policy and the consistent enforcement of the principles of equality and equal rights of nations and nationalities belong to the historical achievements of socialism.

Permit me on this occasion to recall what is almost a palpable example of the cohesion of our nations and nationalities, and a brilliant example of internationalism. These days we are commemorating the 20th anniversary of the great flood, which threatened to destroy Zitny Ostrov and which destroyed several communities along the Danube. The entire republic came to the help of Zitny Ostrov -- the working people of the Czech, Slovak, and Ukrainian nationalities granted selfless assistance to their brothers, citizens of Hungarian nationality, in eliminating the consequences of the flood, and helped them build new and even nicer homes.

It is here, on the occasion of the Gombasek festivities, that we can proudly express our great appreciation of the rich cultural life of our citizens of Hungarian nationality. We can justly and rightly say that southern Slovakia, that all the districts inhabited by citizens of Hungarian nationality, have been elevated in every respect and that they are now living a full and rich life. This is seen, felt, and appreciated by everybody who wants to see this and who has his heart in the right place.

That is why we reject the irresponsible talk of certain individuals, whatever their nation or nationality, who are attempting to revive the vestiges of nationalism and chauvinism, of that poison spread by the bourgeoisie for its own benefit. We have put an end to this once and for all.

Comrade Peter Colotka then stated that, on the international scale, the CSSR's relations with the USSR and other fraternal countries -- and not least with the Hungarian People's Republic -- are developing on the principles of socialist internationalism. The regular meetings between Comrade Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar and the party and state delegations, as well as the partnership contacts of regions, districts, and communities, significantly contribute to strengthening our ties of friendship and alliance and deepening cooperation in all spheres. From our own experience, from negotiations with representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, we can say that we are resolving all issues in a comradely manner, with the will and effort to make this fruitful cooperation beneficial for the people of both our countries, for the entire socialist community.

Since we are speaking of harmony, patriotism, and internationalism, permit me one remark: We all love and respect our mother tongue. It can be Slovak, Hungarian, or Ukrainian, but when we say "motherland" or "szueloefoeld," we express, even if in different languages, the same feelings, the same truthful thought and attitude of us all toward our fatherland -- the CSSR. It is our common concern and task to continue building this homeland of ours, so that the present and the future generations will live in it in sincere unity and friendship, in mutual respect and fraternal cooperation.

Only one road leads to these lofty goals: honest, conscientious work. Currently we are striving in all working places, throughout our state, to fulfill the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, so as to create good foundations for an upsurge in the coming period. It was only last week that the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee deliberated about the orientation of this effort. We are convinced that the convening of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress will become a significant impulse for developing the socialist competition and for new creative deeds. We recognize with appreciation that several outstanding collectives of Gemer, Zitny Ostrov, and other regions of southern Slovakia are documenting by their results that they have grasped the imperative need to push through scientific-technological progress and the growth of quality and efficacy. We value the initiative of many competing collectives and individuals in industry, agriculture, transport, and other sectors. The examples of responsible work must be followed, so that we can multiply even more the riches of our fatherland.

Comrade Peter Colotka concluded by underscoring the urgency of further accelerating the effort in the struggle for peace and, in the interests of preserving peaceful life, in strengthening the economic and defense strength of our fatherland and consolidating the unity of the socialist community, with the USSR at the head.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL CONCLUDES MEETING

LD251928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Czech National Council discussed in Prague today the state of socialist legality.

Antonin Kaspar, Czech minister of justice, stressed in the debate the systematic attention the Czech SR government devotes to the strengthening of socialist legality, order, and discipline.

Jaroslav Krupauer, general prosecutor of the Czech SR, described the state of legality during the past 10 years as balanced. He recalled that it is, however, necessary to strengthen discipline and reinforce responsibility at every workplace.

Czech National Council deputies focused in the debate on the upbringing of the youth. They concerned themselves with the state of education in law awareness in schools and educational institutions and the protection of young people from antisocial influences and the share of the organs of the prosecution in preventing criminal activity.

Later the Czech National Council adopted a resolution on the report of the Czech SR Supreme Court on the state of socialist legality in which it appreciates the efforts made by the CSSR Government, other state bodies, the national committees, and economic and social organizations in this field.

It states, however, that, despite the achieved positive results, the requirement persists' to implement effectively all measures adopted to intensify the fight against negative phenomena, protect socialist property, strengthen economic and working discipline, and prevent criminal activity.

After the Czech National Council concluded its 17th session, its presidium held a meeting, chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council. The meeting ended the spring session of the Czech National Council on 25 June 1985.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THREATEN TO STOP ILO FUNDING

AU240925 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 85 p 7

[CTK report: "ILO Conference; Socialist Countries Have Rejected Draft Programs"]

[Text] Geneva (CTK) -- On Wednesday [10 Jun], at the ILO general conference session, a group of socialist countries refused to support the submitted drafts of the organization's program and budget for the 1986-87 period.

The joint declaration of the socialist states stresses that these drafts again ignore the concrete proposals of the socialist countries. The declaration points out the necessity of reexamining the world problem of employment with stress on the struggle against unemployment and ensuring the right to work.

It is necessary to seriously restructure the mechanism of the control of the implementation of adopted conventions on the principles of justice and equal rights, the document stresses.

To date, the program has not paid due attention to the urgent appeals of the socialist countries that the ILO participate appropriately in international cooperation oriented toward disarmament. In their declaration, the socialist countries point out the inadmissibility of the continuing discrimination against the representatives of socialist enterprises in various ILO bodies and draw attention to the fact that should this discrimination not cease, effective 1 January, they will stop contributing to the ILO budget those resources that are earmarked for funding the organization's entrepreneurial activity.

ENVIRONMENT, WAGE-RELATED ISSUES DISCUSSED

AU240926 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 85 p 2

["Z"-signed article: "CPCZ Central Committee Commission Deliberates"]

[Text] Prague (Z) -- The CPCZ Central Committee National-Economic Commission, chaired by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, deliberated in Prague on Wednesday, 19 June.

The commission assessed a draft of the concept of wage policy for the duration of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It stressed, in particular, the necessity of a consistent assertion of socialist principles of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work in practice, and the importance of an exacting realization of the second phase of the perfection of the economic efficacy of the wage system, including improving the activity connected with determining norms. The commission underscored the principle that the growth of wages must remain in harmony with the growth of labor productivity and the creation of national income.

The commission also discussed the principles of the state concept of the creation and protection of the environment and a rational utilization of natural resources. The commission regards the solution of issues connected with the creation and protection of environment to be an inseparable part of the people's standard of living. It emphasized that without a rational utilization of natural resources one cannot successfully ensure the process of the national economy's intensification.

In an extensive and matter-of-fact discussion, the members of the commission supported the approach toward the solution of the discussed problems and submitted a number of suggestions and recommendations that will be made use of in final elaboration.

BANSKA BYSTRICA SESSION DISCUSSES FOOD INDUSTRY

LD262047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress the CPSL Congress and the regional CPSL conference regarding the food industry enterprises, was on the agenda of today's session of the CPSL Central Slovak Regional Committee held in Banska Bystrica. The report of its presidium noted that in the course of the last 4 years the region's food industry had achieved further dynamic development.

At the same time it critically evaluated certain persisting problems: Failure to fulfill innovation programs in the production of nonalcoholic drinks and soft cheeses, the inconsistent realization of internal enterprise financial autonomy [khozraschet] and the inadequate effectiveness of final control in individual enterprises.

Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking in the discussion, dealt with certain tasks connected with the successful fulfillment of the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the all-round preparation of the next 5-year plan. He pointed to the inevitability of the purposeful modernization of the material-technological basis and to a broader use of the latest scientific-technological findings in the food industry. He noted the variety of goods must be improved and shortcomings in those areas where demand was not satisfied more consistently and speedily eliminated.

USSR'S RYABOV, DELEGATION VISIT SLOVAKIA

Received by Lenart

LD252330 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Yakov Ryabov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, was received today by Comrade Jozef Lenart in Bratislava. In a comradely talk, they informed one another of the topical tasks of both countries' working people in the period prior to the congresses.

Visits Chemical Plant

LD261405 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] On the 2d day of its visit to Slovakia, the Soviet delegation headed by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited the Duslo chemical plant at Sala. The Soviet guests are being accompanied by Jaroslav Kansky, Slovak deputy premier, and Stefan Usban, the Slovak minister of industry.

Received by Colotka

LD270605 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the Slovak Sr, received in Bratislava today the head of a Soviet delegation, Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the end of the Soviet delegation's stay in Slovakia. In the course of their comradely discussion, they paid tribute to the constantly developing relations between the two countries in all areas of the national economy, above all in the engineering and chemical industry.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS' VISIT

LD252337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has returned from an official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. He was received by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers in The Hague. The two representatives discussed the development of Czechoslovak-Netherlands relations. They supported the development of a political dialogue, a broadening of the two countries' contacts, and intensification of East-West relations.

HONECKER ON FRG TIES, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU270718 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 85 p 5

[Interview with Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, by the Uruguayan daily LA HORA: "Erich Honecker's Interview for LA HORA, Uruguay; GDR Working for Improvement of International Situation; Support for Efforts of Contadora States"]

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Jun (ADN) -- The Uruguayan daily LA HORA published an interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The text of the interview is as follows:

Question: In connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the signing of the Potsdam Agreement, I would like to know what importance you, dear Comrade Honecker, attach to these events?

Answer: The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism to which the USSR made the greatest contribution, was an event of international historic importance. It crowned the struggle of antifascists in many countries. Since then, fundamental changes have taken place in the international arena. Socialism grew into a worldwide system. The imperialist colonial regime collapsed. The national and social liberation movement of the people experienced a powerful upsurge.

The German people, too, were liberated from nazi tyranny. Its path led to the founding of the first worker-farmer state on German soil, the GDR, which is proving itself as a stable pillar of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. The life of our people is tied by a thousand threads to the liberation from Hitler fascism 40 years ago. Since the beginning of the year, we have been preparing in many ways for 8 May, celebrating it as a national holiday. The people of our country, in view of the 50 million dead of World War II, expressed their resolve to wholeheartedly work to prevent another war.

As you asked about the Potsdam Agreement, may I recall that this historic document created the foundations in international law, aimed at exterminating German militarism and nazism, so that peace could never be threatened again by the aggressive policy of German imperialism. With this aim and its call for democratizing Germany, it accorded with the vital interests of the German people. The Potsdam Agreement has been implemented on the territory that is now the GDR. Monopoly and junker rule was eliminated. The enterprises owned by Nazis and war criminals were taken into public ownership. The democratic land reform and school reform were carried out. In an integrated revolutionary process, we carried out the antifascist-democratic revolution and proceeded to build socialism. Today our people, led by the working class and its party, are building the developed socialist society.

From the outset, the GDR has made its contribution, and continues to make its contribution so that war shall never again emanate from German soil. We regard this as a special obligation by reason of our history and the geographical situation of our country, at the divide between the socialist and imperialist systems, the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The former German Reich has perished in the flames of World War II. As a result of the war and postwar developments, two sovereign states, independent of one another, exist on German soil, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. That is the reality from which we have to proceed.

Question: What is the current state of relations between the GDR and the FRG?

Answer: We want good-neighborly and normal relations between both German states in line with the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. What matters is that they serve the safeguarding of peace. As for the state of relations, progress has been made on the foundation of the Basic Treaty. It is reflected in quite a number of agreements and accords between the GDR and the FRG. We shall seek to preserve and build on what has been achieved.

As you know, the FRG is a NATO country in which U.S. nuclear first strike weapons in Western Europe are stationed. This creates the danger that another war could start from German soil, from FRG territory. That fills the people with justified concern, particularly the people who made such sacrifices of blood in World War II, unleashed by Hitler fascism. The proclamation by certain FRG circles of what they call the "continuance of the German Reich in the borders of 1937" has a strident ring in their ears.

The inviolability of frontiers and the recognition of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states in their present borders are a basic condition for peace. Federal Chancellor Kohl and I concurred in this view when we met in Moscow on 12 March 1985. That is a statement of some importance for further developing GDR-FRG relations. We are taking the FRG at its word and expect that, like the GDR it will fulfill its responsibility for peace by deeds.

Question: The GDR enjoys worldwide esteem as a firm bastion of socialism and peace. It has existed as a socialist state and bulwark of peace for 35 years in the heart of Europe. I would like you to tell me where the GDR now stands in building socialism and what are the principal achievements of socialism as it really is.

Answer: The GDR today is a politically stable socialist state with high economic capacity, a modern education system, flourishing science and culture, and high material and cultural living standards. With its 16.8 million inhabitants, our republic accounts for 0.4 percent of the world population but produces 1.3 percent of the world's national income. In 1985, our industrial output will be 30 times the output of 1946, the first postwar year. Compared to 1970, it has doubled.

Our republic avails itself of the advantages of the socialist planned economy, using it to master the scientific-technological revolution. It ensures dynamic economic development, as required by the advanced socialist society we have been building since the beginning of the seventies. Our cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries is becoming ever closer and yields increasing benefits for all concerned.

This comprehensive process of social advancement is marked by the close interdependence of economic and social developments and is fruitful. While the number of people employed in the productive sectors of our economy hardly rose between 1980 and 1984, our national income in this period rose from M187 billion to M222 billion. This is evidence of the benefits of intensifying production. We can look back on 1984 as the most successful year in our 35 years. These positive trends continued in the first quarter of 1985 as shown by the economic statistics. Our produced national income rose by 4 percent, industrial net production increased by 7.4 percent, and productivity by 6.8 percent.

The considerable economic growth rates we have achieved over a number of years, even under complicated international conditions, provided the basis for rising material and cultural living standards. Under socialism, new technologies, automation, and rationalization are not the enemy of the working people. On the contrary, their systematic development and use benefit the working and living conditions of the working people.

In the GDR, no one needs fear for his job. Every young person can be sure of training. The right to work, education, and medical care free of charge has long been a feature of everyday life. We achieved notable results in home construction. Since 1971, some 2.3 million homes were newly built or modernized, improving the living conditions for some 6.9 million people. Rents, utility charges, and prices for basic goods have remained stable for decades, though real incomes have increased.

I regard this good and secure social climate as one of the greatest achievements of our socialist society. All citizens are taking an active part. Their ideas, initiatives, and suggestions are wanted in all fields. Everything with the people and for the people is our watchword. Reality in our country proves that socialism offers every citizen, regardless of social origin, philosophy or religion, the potential to fully develop. In accordance with the principles of socialist democracy, he has a voice in deciding on social affairs. These are stable foundations for dynamic growth in the years ahead. The 11th SED Congress in April, 1986 will map out the path. Even now many preparations for it dominate daily life in our country.

Question: The defense of peace is central to GDR foreign policy. How is this policy reflected in view of the situation prevailing in Europe and in the world? How does the GDR Government regard the efforts of the Contadora Group in connection with the serious situation in Central America and the danger of a direct U.S. invasion of Nicaragua?

Answer: In the nuclear age, the survival of mankind is at stake if a new world war should break out. So there can be nothing more important for a responsible foreign policy than to secure peace. The GDR is working for the improvement of the international situation, for cooperation in place of confrontation.

The policy is reflected in many activities by which we seek to help prevent the militarization of space and to stop the arms race on earth. The USSR has repeatedly made relevant proposals to limit and reduce nuclear armaments, proposals which we fully support.

The military-strategic supremacy over the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, which the United States is striving for, will not be tolerated by us in any form. Concrete and realistic measures for disarmament based on the principle of equality and equal security are the common concern of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which was recently reaffirmed by the extension of the period of validity of our alliance. These include steps such as the freezing of all nuclear armaments and the renunciation by the nuclear powers -- following the USSR's example -- of the first use of nuclear weapons. A very favorable effect would be achieved by the conclusion of a treaty renunciating the use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations. A ban on all nuclear tests and the establishment of nuclear-free zones would be of great importance.

Just as all other forces in the world that accord utmost priority to the safeguarding of peace, we are interested in the progress and constructive results of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States. Mikhail Gorbachev was absolutely right when he recently said that the Soviet peace initiatives demand a somewhat more serious, better-thought-out answer from some countries of the West.

In view of the threat of war, those on earth who care for a peaceful future of mankind should unite in spite of barriers. The GDR is working for this with all its possibilities. In principle we adhere to our stance that international controversies should be resolved by political means. This is also true for the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The GDR has repeatedly stated its support for the efforts of the Contadora Group as an important contribution to the just and peaceful solution of the conflict situation in the region. The Contadora process must be continued. We also welcome the recent proposals and measures of the Government of Nicaragua as constructive initiatives to ease the situation in Central America. We admire the heroic Nicaraguan people and strongly condemn the U.S. embargo policy, indeed any form of blackmail and pressure against that country. Nicaragua must be able to continue its chosen path of national and democratic development in peace and without external threat.

Permit me in conclusion to greet the readers of your newspaper and the citizens of your country. The people of the GDR have watched with sympathy and solidarity the unsparing struggle waged by the democratic and patriotic forces of Uruguay and sincerely welcomed the restoration of democratic conditions. Let me affirm the desire to develop relations between the GDR and Uruguay in all fields for the good of both peoples, in the interest of peace and international understanding.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES 20 JUNE SED CC PLENUM

AU251026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 85 p 11

[Speech by Conrad Naumann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, entitled "An Enterprising People's Discussion by the Working People in Berlin" given at the 10th SED Central Committee Plenum in Berlin on 20 June]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The 10th Central Committee Plenum will give further vigorous impetus to the comprehensive preparations for the 11th SED Congress. Through our close-to-life policy, the party congress will be more and more a concern for our whole people and for the Berliners. The speech made by the party general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, provides the appropriate guidelines for this.

The positive results that were registered in all areas of our political, economic, and ideological activity in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and the liberation of our people confirm that the higher the demands and requirements of socialist everyday life and of the international class struggle, the more determinedly and creatively we will follow the trend of our main task -- in its unity between economy and social policy -- and advocate the policy on the general defense of world peace that has been agree upon with the USSR and the socialist community.

This constructive approach has stood the test of time in each new situation. It also enables us to master the complicated tasks facing us in the progress of real socialism. This and the style of our party work aimed at struggling for the well-being of our people with dedication, enjoy the approval of the working people. It strengthens their motivation for intense creative and peaceful work.

The citizens of the socialist GDR have embarked -- under our party's leadership -- on the correct road to building a developed socialist society, a road of profound political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes enabling each person to develop in the direction of a greater sense of responsibility.

Comrade Erich Honecker's words at the 12th FDJ Parliament session: "Only he who has understood, deep down in his heart, his responsibility toward his homeland and socialist society, and he who has realized that there is no alternative other than socialism to the imperialist world with its terrors, will now and always struggle on our side of the barricade no matter how the storms of the century are raging." These words are of great significance for our overall party and mass activity.

Under the party leadership and in close cooperation with trade unions, the FDJ, state and economic cadres, and all friendly party and mass organizations, the working people in Berlin registered noteworthy results in public discussions and in fulfilling the national economic plan in the first 5 months.

A Plus in the Net Production of 3 Days

The following achievements were registered from January to the end of May 1985:

-- an overfulfillment of the plan equaling more than the results of 3 workdays in the net production of industiral enterprises in Berlin and equaling some 2 workdays in construction;

-- in industry labor productivity increased some 12.2 percent compared with last year and in construction it increased faster than construction production;

-- prefabricated products, deliveries, and service amounting to almost 80 million marks in excess of plan were supplied to the people;

-- goods worth some 35 million marks in terms of foreign currency were exported to the USSR in excess of plan provisions;

-- some 9,860 apartments were handed over to the people through the modernization of buildings or new construction.

In citing these and other positive results in all social areas, we do not overlook the fact that a number of industrial enterprises have not yet fulfilled the plan completely. This concerns that science and technology enterprises plans, the sale of the required assortments, and the net profit.

Although prime cost was further cut back compared with last year, the planned costs in certain enterprises were exceeded, expecially in redoing things of lesser quality. Thus, on the basis of a tangible study of plan fulfillments, we have worked out measures aimed at adjusting the leadership activity in enterprise party organizations more effectively to a fast change in the situation.

We support the efforts made by numerous production collectives to establish record performances as constant performances and to take them as a basis for the 1986 planning activity.

In implementing the decisions of the 10th Central Committee Plenum, we will try to increase labor productivity to an even greater extent.

A More Energetic Struggle To Reduce Time in the Renewing Process

1. In the research, development, and production of new products and technologies, we must struggle more energetically to reduce time and to generally improve the input-output ratio.

The necessary wave of rationalization can be achieved only if -- under the leadership of the party organizations -- the available cultural and material potentials are even more closely linked. This is why the Bezirk leadership is being guided by the Politburo decision to struggle for record performances at all levels and in all enterprises. This will be decided in a determined way by those cadres who create a very close link between, in particular, their own means of rationalizing construction and the use of automatic construction work and technology.

This is required by the overall enterprise reproduction process and is an elementary precondition for the flexible automation of the production process. We have some examples in this respect, and we are duty-bound to ensure appropriate training possibilities at the Lichtenberg Engineering School and in other Berlin combines.

Likewise, we can say that the construction exhibition that was visited by the secretariat of the Bezirk leadership and by all Berlin Kreis secretariats was a telling concretization of the task that the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, termed to be decisive for construction.

How effectively one can work is demonstrated by Andreas Fleischhammel, a 30-year-old member of the youth research collective in the 7th October Machine-Tools and Tools Combine. At present this is also being confirmed at the EAW Friedrich Ebert Combine that is reducing the timespan for the development process and introducing into production a new compact control system for automated and technological processes. Here the leadership quality is such as is required for a productive link between the forces of research, development, construction, technology, and the means of rationalizing construction and production.

In keeping with project management, the project manager is indeed empowered to use binding recommendations to direct the participants from various spheres of responsibility toward a uniform, great target. For this purpose, a "short line" to the general manager of the EAW Combine is of great importance, so that at all times he, too, is able to make the necessary decisions to ensure the progress of work.

The decisive element is that, beginning at the development stage, the required manufacturing equipment is primarily built and produced within our own process of rationalizing the means of construction. The future production collective is being adjusted to take over the new production process as early as the stage of construction and technological preparations.

Precisely this highly responsible task is receiving great attention because the transition from electromechanics to electronics here in the largest combine in Berlin -- as in fact everywhere else -- represents a comprehensive process of qualification, beginning with the manager and continuing at every level to the working man in production.

The new scientific-technological process of innovation must be made the concern of all economic staff and personnel through qualified leadership activity on the part of the enterprise party organizations. Each person must be aware of his personal responsibility in the struggle for record performances, so that he is able to conform to it.

Therefore, the Bezirk leadership will make use of the discussions of the 1986 plan and of the preparations for the 10th front-ranking workers conference -- scheduled to take place in Berlin at the beginning of September -- to create greater security in all combines and enterprises and to successfully achieve a considerable acceleration of scientific-technological progress.

New Standards for Top Quality Construction

2. According to the conclusions drawn from the Eighth Construction Conference, as the essence of our social policy the most effective and least expensive high-quality construction is to be more effectively promoted both in modernizing, restoring, and constructing new apartment houses.

What is and will be decisive is to ensure the whole complex of housing construction each month. Requirements today are far greater than 10-15 years ago.

In 1972, when the construction of the new housing area for some 50,000 citizens began at the corner of Ho Chi Minh Street and Lenin Alley, the apartments were finished 6 years later, while a further 6 years were needed to completely finish the whole social center.

Today, in Hohenschoenhausen -- a new district in Berlin for more than 100,000 people -- almost the same time is required to complete construction. But what is basically involved here is meeting the requirements of a new city and developing a new communal structure, including a city-hall, cultural house, educational and medical establishments, a network of trade outlets and service facilities, post offices, restaurants, and many other things.

Preliminary development work is becoming more comprehensive, with preparation and construction work becoming considerably shorter. For these very reasons we have proven to be correct in constantly promoting complexity in housing construction during the past 5 years. Therefore, failure to meet deadlines and resorting to interim solutions for social establishments is to be consistently avoided.

It is necessary for the bodies of the Berlin city-hall -- which place most of the orders -- together with all forces involved in construction, to more consistently be aware of their responsibility. This is requested by the management of those who generally receive stable orders and who have a say on complex housing construction sites such as that successfully applied in Thaelmann Park. More competent cadres are to be trained in this respect.

As a pivot and a cardinal point of industrial housing construction, prefab capacities have to made more efficient, especially in regard to the better quality of buildings and the more differentiated development of buildings in the central part of towns.

The reconstruction of concrete plants and the stabilization of preventive maintenance of plants for prefabricated parts are constant tasks. For this purpose the construction of our own means of rationalization in the building field must be developed at a faster rate. Likewise, in modernization work, quality must be constantly improved, carried out at low costs, and ensured, in cooperation with our citizens, through proper maintenance and the construction of new housing in the narrow gaps between buildings.

More guarantees for the constant delivery of the the right quality built-in parts must be provided for in the plan for prefabrication and for expansion. In line with a prior agreement, whenever there is a need for important deliveries for the building industry, an additional production line will be provided in industrial enterprises in Berlin. We are guided by our responsibility to make use of all possibilities for area planning in Berlin in order to ensure a proper production process in the building enterprises. We expect such proposals to be jointly decided in the territorial complex discussions with the industry ministries and the State Planning Commission in the interest of the national economy. We also expect the responsibility of all subcontractors in complying with the correlated target commitment to be ensured.

Full Attention Paid to Working and Living Conditions

3. To a greater extent we are focusing on further improving those things in the everyday life of the people in Berlin upon which their pleasure in work and joy in living, their daily routine and their readiness for action depend.

The range of these problems is wide. Therefore, we focus particular attention on those problems that concern many people.

Thus, for instance, we are further improving the activity of the Municipal Housing Administration [KWV]. Minor repairs everywhere should to an increasing extent be carried out in the evening and on Saturdays. The fact that the worker from the Council for Housing Assignment in Berlin-Lichtenberg District electoral district is now directly active in the KWV housing administration in the electoral district saves our citizens additional useless coming and going. We will also organize things this way in city districts.

Intensive activity is being carried out to more rapidly expand car servicing and maintenance for our people. Certain car-servicing enterprises in Berlin and also some car-cooperatives have introduced two or three shifts. Appropriate conditions will be created for further enterprises of this kind.

More activity is needed in the implementation of the Politburo decisions on using the -- in some cases -- very good workshop facilities in enterprises and establishments for the repair and preventive maintenance of cars and motor-cycles belonging to the enterprise's own members.

To solve these and many other questions of everyday life and to ensure the appealing design of stores, organization of restaurants and public services, attractive business hours for shops, regular weekly markets, and other such things, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of people's representative bodies and to further intensify the activity in the electoral Kreis in Berlin.

As far as working and living conditions in enterprises are concerned, further improvement of them will require that the state leaders and the party and trade union leadership listen more carefully to what the best workers have to say on this. Through the utilization of all territorial possibilities, we will pay even greater attention to the need to strengthen the regular labor force in enterprises.

What is at issue everywhere is to devote ourselves even more to details of working and living conditions, so that actions may help change the state of affairs that has been criticized. This also holds true for improving the level of supplies to the workers and enterprise meals for all shifts.

Based on Leninist principles on the role of the party in strengthening the worker-peasant power and its link with the masses, we were guided by the fact that what is decisive in the coming period of party elections is mobilizing the communists and all working people with a view to fulfilling the national economic tasks and guaranteeing a reliable defense of our socialist achievements.

This compels us to pay the greatest of attention to the class strengthening of the party and to its playing a leadership role in all areas.

The fact that exemplary activity is currently being carried out in some 3,000 youth brigades in Berlin, in which more and more comrades are active, and that a further 113 youth research collectives have been set up since the beginning of this year shows that the unshakable principle of our party -- to trust youth and entrust them with responsibilities -- should be further organized within the 10th Central Committee Plenum in keeping with the SED Statute.

In drawing the necessary conclusions from Comrade Erich Honecker's speech to the 12th FDJ Parliament session, the basic organizations worked out measures aimed at further strengthening the activity of attracting young FDJ members for party membership.

Proceeding from the principle that revolutionary work in our time requires revolutionary cadres, we will thoroughly prepare and conscientiously hold personal talks with all party members and candidates.

On the basis of the statute and party program, by respecting the personality of each comrade, and realistically judging his political and professional capability -- both through praise and criticism -- we will use those personal talks to involve each communist more actively in the discussion and implementation of party decisions and to further strengthen his loyalty to our Marxist-Leninist combat party.

One can take anything decisive in our lives after the liberation from Hitler's fascism -- all successes, all experiences, and complicated questions and problems, as well -- they have always only been solved on the basis of unity and solidarity in the ranks of our party and the link with the masses.

Let us therefore begin implementing the decisions of the 10th plenum and thus thoroughly continue to prepare the 11th SED Congress and -- through the comprehensive strengthening of socialism -- create the basis for a successful struggle to ensure peace.

KRENZ SPEAKS AT THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

LD262316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) -- A characteristic of development in the 14 years since the Eighth SED Congress is that the meaning of socialism, that of doing everything for the welfare of the people, everything for the happiness of mankind, has become more apparent than ever for each individual. This was stated by Egon Krenz in his address at the GDR Conference on the Theory of State and Law concerning state and law in the development of the advantages and driving forces of socialist society. Political stability, economic dynamism and the unity of economic and social policy: these are the mainstays of that development, he said. Fifteen years remain until the end of the century. At the 10th SED Central Committee session it was stressed that this period is taken into account in the considerations and plans of the GDR. "In reviewing our successful progress over the past 1 and 1/2 decades, and considering that our growth rates will continue to accelerate from one year to the next over the coming 15 years, we can look forward with certainty to a new, even more productive phase of work and approach the year 2000 with confidence in the future."

It is a fact that in the shape of the GDR, the dictatorship of the proletariat realized under SED leadership in the interests of all working people, has created the first, and so far only, German state in which the people have absolute sovereignty in the truest sense of the word, Egon Krenz said. We have learned from Marx, Engels, and Lenin not to play games with democracy. It has never been a matter of formality for us, but always an integral task in the struggle for the revolution. Democracy is always a specific matter of us. It is always assessed according to the true meaning of the word: rule by the people.

It is also a fact that under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party and in trusting alliance with all parties and mass organizations, a power has for the first time been established in German history in the shape of the workers' and peasants' state that not only proclaims work, education, social security, and equal opportunities for all as basic human rights, but guarantees them every single day. Here not profit but the welfare of the people is the decisive driving force of society. Here every citizen, regardless, of his ideological or religious affiliation, his nationality or race, has the same rights and the same obligations.

It was also a fact that under the SED's leadership and in firm alliance with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries, a German state was established from which for the first time not the threat of war but fresh initiatives for peaceful coexistence emanate.

Here, in the interests of all European peoples, the preservation of peace is not merely a constitutional obligation but daily political practice. Here all forces interested in peace have an ally that is at all times reliable.

"Among the factors that have made us strong is the creative application of the laws of socialist revolution and socialist construction that have general validity. We have always applied them in dissoluble unity with specific national conditions," said Egon Krenz. The unity of the national and international factors in state policy is expressed especially vividly in the fraternal alliance with the USSR. The unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states are a task of historical dimension in the development of all the intellectual and material potential of socialism and thus of its peace-promising mission.

In the shaping of developed socialist society the central state management and the creative initiatives of the mass of the people are a basic precondition, Egon Krenz continued. Democratic centralism is tried and tested in both its parts, the democratic participation of the masses and centralism in management.

Expert central management, directed at the interests of the working people, promotes inspired contributions to the solution of state and social tasks, and at the same time creative activity enriches state management. In this dialectical relationship democratic centralism has proved to be a stabilizing and mobilizing element in development.

Egon Krenz said that in the solution of current tasks the lofty aim of establishing communist society is never allowed out of sight. The task formulated in the SED's program to "continue to shape developed socialist society and thus create basic conditions for the gradual transition to communism" in the GDR is in line with this historic optimism.

The firm unity of generations was reflected at the 12th FDJ Parliament session. "This common ground is based on coinciding basic interests. As in our overall policy, trust, specific responsibility and codetermination, honesty and sincerity, the unity of promise and fulfilled deed always go together in our youth policy." For years the predictions of bourgeois ideologists about an imminent generation conflict, which was allegedly also unavoidable in socialism, have been shattered by the realities of our life, Egon Krenz said.

"In the worldwide class confrontation we have on our side an experience that is optimistic for secure prospects for socialism and the future of all mankind; the stronger socialism is, the better peace can flourish. This certainty, that the peace-preserving mission of socialism alone points to our order as the most humane and promising of all social orders, is a continually stimulating driving force for our overall activity in the service of the people. It motivates the striving to continually strengthen the socialist state and reliably protect it at all times."

On the question of which criteria people use to measure a state and according to which standards they judge it, there is only one valid answer in the age of the nuclear threat to human civilization: a state that subsumes its daily policy and its long-term plans to the decisive question of preserving peace acts most responsibly in the service of its citizens and mankind, in the interests of the present and future generations. Without peace no progress by the peoples, in any region of the world, is possible. Without peace nothing else can flourish either.

With the entry of the GDR, as the first German state of workers and peasants, into world history, a new historical example developed in the heart of Europe of a socialism program that is dedicated to humanism and peace, the speaker said. For the first time a German state emerged that is forever a reliable peace state to its eastern, western, northern and southern neighbors. Since then not only the longing for peace has been propagated from this German territory, but peace is organized in practice, ranging from the upbringing of young people to the competition in production and all diplomatic activities.

For the first time in a German state the desire for peace of the people and official state policy correspond, Egon Krenz noted. Here lies the answer to the question why the peace movement in the GDR is borne by all classes and strata, while it is continuously in conflict with the state in capitalist countries. With the GDR a German state exists for the first time that has become a synonym for peaceful neighbors, for calculable policy, for realism, reason, and goodwill in relations among peoples.

"We have never denied that the struggle for peace is also a class struggle," Egon Krenz said. "But we always say: This class conflict must not be decided by war. Indeed it can today no longer be decided in a hostile conflict. After a nuclear conflagration there would be neither victors nor vanquished."

The USSR and the allied states in the Warsaw Pact will never permit superiority by the United States and NATO, the speaker said. The GDR's support for the USSR's peace program is carried by the million-strong popular movement under the slogan "Now more than ever -- everything for peace and the welfare of the people."

There is nothing in the world that can justify war, there is no conflict that cannot be settled at the negotiating table, Egon Krenz said. Referring to Erich Honecker's numerous international activities, he said the GDR always seeks and utilizes fresh opportunities to promote the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries in a spirit of peaceful coexistence through continual dialogue.

As an important joint basic principle of these talks the recognition has strengthened: Whoever genuinely wants peace also advocates secure borders. The speaker recalled the joint statement on the Moscow meeting between Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl. The two German states are obliged by history to make a substantial contribution to peace preservation through constructive activities, he said. The GDR meets this obligation and is undertaking everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. "The signature of our head of state under the Helsinki Final Act is our mandate for action. Similar specific political contributions are unfortunately still lacking on the FRG side. Everyone should realize there that the borders in Europe are inalienable, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states are inviolable."

"It is confirmed in everyday life in the GDR," Egon Krenz said, "that in our country -- in contrast to capitalist countries -- we do not just talk about peace, but the workers' and peasants' power and the labor of all working people create and continually expand the material and intellectual preconditions needed to guarantee this freedom for everyone. That is the freedom we mean. Participation in socialist democracy has thus become a normal way of life for the citizens of our country. Today it is an important driving force for continual social progress in the GDR. The separation of democracy and freedom is alien to us. Our type of freedom is to organize a policy that is based in everything on the desire of the people."

Egon Krenz then dealt with the qualitative demands made by the SED's economic strategy on state management and planning. Referring to Erich Honecker's speech at the 12th FDJ Parliament session, he pointed to the breadth of the decisions which have to again and again be reached.

At the start of the eighties the GDR was confronted with the issue: Either we slow down the growth rate of our economy, with all the ensuing consequences, or we concentrate on intensification. Our party's decision, and primarily the correctness of our party's decision, Egon Krenz said, is shown in the dynamic development of our economy on the path of steadfastly continuing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Turning to the bill on local assemblies, which lies before the people's congress, he said it reflects precisely the social changes that have been completed since the eighth congress and embodied the experiences gathered since then.

Egon Krenz put forward six points elaborating how the effectiveness of large GDR scientific institutions should be increased in terms of state and legal practice. The GDR Constitution is in the truest sense of the word a magna carta of the people. The constitutional principle of "all political power in the GDR is exercised by working people in town and countryside. Man is the center of all efforts of socialist society and its state" is a social reality and also a continual challenge.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD262131 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] We begin our detailed reports with an account of the communique that was issued on the Central Committee session.

At today's session the MSZMP Central Committee discussed and approved the briefing on international and foreign political issues submitted by Secretary Matyas Szuros and the report on the National Assembly and Council elections submitted by Secretary Istvan Horvath.

In its review of the international situation, the Central Committee noted that from the viewpoint of maintaining world peace the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva are of decisive significance. We support the USSR's stance, according to which the militarization of space can and should be prevented by reducing armaments in the areas of space weapons, and in strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

In the interest of creating the favorable atmosphere necessary for agreement the USSR has suspended until this November the deployment of its medium-range missiles and has stopped also the implementation of other countermeasures.

The Central Committee believes that if the United States were to reciprocate the Soviet measures with similar steps, and if it demonstrated its desire for agreement at the discussions it would promote the consolidation of international security.

Our country, together with its allies, strives to promote the work of the Stockholm conference on European security and disarmament measures. It is the conviction of the Central Committee that comprehensive political agreements would improve the international atmosphere. The discussions that the leaders of the USSR and other socialist countries have conducted in recent months with representatives of numerous West European states have promoted a reduction of international tension, the continuity of dialogue and of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Consolidating relations among the socialist countries and enhancing the effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral cooperation continues to be the focus of our international activity. The Moscow visit of Premier Gyorgy Lazar was an important event in Hungarian-Soviet relations, and we ascribe great significance to the Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Program Until the year 2000, which was signed at the meeting. The agreement promotes the coordination of the long-term development of Hungarian and Soviet national economies and the planned further development of relations.

In addition, the Central Committee appreciated the significance of the security and cooperation conference held 10 years ago in Helsinki. Also, in recent months, our country has promoted the idea of maintaining and developing relations with countries of different social systems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. A good example of this endeavor was the visit to Hungary by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The further development of Hungarian-Nicaraguan relations was served by the Budapest discussions of Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan head of state, during which we confirmed that we are in solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, and that we support its government's efforts for the creation of good relations with its neighbors and for the peaceful settlement of the disputed issues. We condemn the imperialist intervention attempts and the U.S. trade embargo proclaimed against that country.

Our public is filled with anxiety over the recent developments in the Middle East region, primarily by the increased tension in Lebanon and the armed conflicts there. Our homeland seeks a comprehensive, just settlement of the Middle East crisis, which will take into account the interests of all affected parties.

The Central Committee stated that meetings with representatives of the fraternal Soviet, GDR, Polish, and Czechoslovak parties made a useful contribution to the deepening of our internationalist relations. The development of bilateral relations and the common cause of the international communist movement were served by those negotiations that Hungarian party delegations held recently with representatives of the Canadian, Chilean, Israeli, French, and Spanish Communist Parties.

Following the briefing on the international situation, the Central Committee heard a report on the National Assembly and Council elections. It stated that the elections took place in accordance with the laws and regulations in a good and balanced political atmosphere in the spirit of socialist national unity. The elections also broadened and enriched socialist democracy with new features. The new election law, the introduction of the national election list, the making of multicandidacy into a general practice has proven correct. The opportunities for citizens to be nominated and elected as National Assembly deputies and Council members have increased. It is the conviction of the Central Committee that the elected National Assembly and the councils in their composition satisfy the greater requirements defined in the course of the elections. The National Assembly deputies and Council members must utilize in their work those proposals made in the public interest that the citizens made of the election forums.

The Central Committee has debated and adopted the tasks related to the implementation of the 13th congress resolutions and has pinpointed the most important subjects that the Central Committee and its executive organs will have to confront continuously and regularly in the coming years.

The communique published on today's session of the MSZMP Central Committee ends by noting that the body accepted recommendations on personnel issues made with regard to the founding session of the National Assembly.

WALESA URGES PROTESTS AGAINST MEAT PRICE INCREASE

LD261813 Hamburg DPA in German 1737 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 26 Jun (DPA) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa today urged factory workers to protest against the announced price increases of around 10 to 15 percent for meat. In a statement conveyed to Western journalists from his apartment in Gdansk, he left it up to the individual work forces what form of protest they would choose. He gave an assurance that he and the activists of his (banned) trade union were at the workers' disposal.

PUBLICATIONS CONFISCATED IN POZNAN; TWO ARRESTED

LD262029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] A conspiratorial group has been detained in Poznan for disseminating illegal publications, including SOLDARNOSC POZNAN, published by the so-called provisional managerial board of Wielkopolska region. A considerable number of antistate publications have been confiscated along with printing equipment. Two suspects, Barbara D., a medical student, and Krzysztof C., an employee of the foreign Polish firm Komplex EFC, have been arrested on the order of the prosecutor pending investigation.

KOSTECKI SENTENCED FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITY

LD262034 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The Szczecin Regional Court has sentenced Jan Kostecki, who is accused of antistate activity, to 2 years in prison. Disregarding the prosecutor's warnings, he sent to the authorities and offices, and also abroad, statements and appeals of antistate and antigovernment content that aimed at the violation of social order.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS REPORTS GIVEN IN SEJM 20 JUNE

AU241451 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Izabella Czaplarska and Jadwiga Mikolajczyk report: "The Session of the PPR Sejm"]

[Excerpts] The 67th session of the Sejm of the eighth term was held on 20 June.

PZPR Deputy Maria Ciszewska presented a report of the commissions for internal affairs and the administration of justice and for legislative work on the State Council's bill on the PPR Prosecutor's Office. The draft meets the need for strengthening the socialist rule of law in all spheres of life, defines clearly the functions of the prosecutor general as the guardian of the rule of law, and consolidates the model of the socialist prosecutor's office.

The draft is very clear about the prosecutors basic aims and tasks, which include the protection of the political and socioeconomic system of the PPR, of public property, and of civic rights and the development of civic awareness in the spirit of respect for the laws and social discipline. The prosecutor general will be entitled to address to the State Council or the Council of Ministers proposals for new legislation and to ask the State Council to decide how the laws should be interpreted.

He will also be entitled to ask the Constitutional Tribunal to determine the compatibility of the laws and decrees with the Constitution. The draft clearly states that prosecutors are independent in discharging their duties and are accountable only to their superiors.

ZSL Deputy Felicjanna Lasinska presented a report on the Commissions for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work on the government's bill on the system of the common courts. The draft is a continuation of the work seeking to strengthen the bodies responsible for applying the laws. It caters to the important role played by the common courts in their judicial, preventive, and educational functions. The report strongly emphasized the importance of the basic constitutional tasks of socialist judicature such as the protection of the PPR's system, the working people's achievements, the people's rule of law, social property, and civic rights. This poses certain requirements in the field of organizing the judicial system and in developing the qualities of the judges. The present law on the system of the common courts, which dates back to 1929, no longer meets all the requirements of the judicial system, even though it has been amended several times. This is because the tasks of the courts have increased in the past few years and because the courts have been entrusted with important socioeconomic cases. The Sejm commissions positively appraised the government's bill and accepted various amendments and modifications which, although mainly editorial in character, affect issues of substance.

As for the deputies' duties vis-a-vis the electorate, the most important task is to ensure that deputies' activities result from the most profound knolwedge of social needs and from the most effective efforts to influence the development of desirable social attitudes.

Many paragraphs of the bill emphasize that it is the duty of the deputies to develop comprehensive and multifarious contacts and ties with the electorate, the local bodies of the central government and administration, the political, trade union, and social organizations, and with self-government bodies.

While laying down the appointed duties of the deputies and listing their rights, which should enable them to obtain the most competent knowledge about social problems, it was also necessary to legally define and detail the conditions under which they work as deputies. The first issue in this connection is the institution of immunity, which is one of the elementary and extremely important guarantees that the Sejm deputy is able to discharge his duties. The other issue is the fact that deputies combine their Sejm activities with their regular jobs. The bill guarantees all necessary security in this connection so that deputies can regard their Sejm functions as the most important of all their civic functions.

Speaking on behalf of the Sejm Commission for Administration, Regional Economy, and Environmental Protection, Deputy Marceli Faska said that in its law on the protection of the environment of January 1980 the Sejm stipulated that every 3 years it would review government information about the implementation of this law. The Sejm Commission for Administration, Regional Economy, and Environmental Protection made such a review in May 1984.

The local bodies of the state administration are lax in implementing the law and fail to apply legal sanctions in this connection. Seldom do they stop the operation of plants and installations that pollute the environment and apply individual sanctions against those who are responsible for such pollution.

The enactments of the law concerning the tasks of education and the mass media in explaining and propagating the protection of the environment are being inadequately observed. The law makes provision for plant commissions and for social inspectors to protect the environment, but so far there has been no nationwide initiative in this connection.

The principles of the economic reform and the practice of their implementation have so far been of no use for the protection of the environment. Seeking to make as much profit as possible from their performance, enterprises curb expenditure on the protection of the environment. The present condition of the natural environment in Poland is not too good. We must bear in mind that some 30 percent of our population live in the endangered ecological areas, that the conditions of our waters is alarming, that the emission of gases continues to increase, and that we are already paying a high price for pooh-poohing the laws of ecology. The correct aims and tasks presented here by the government in connection with the protection of the environment can be described as difficult and costly and requiring several years of consistent and determined implementation.

OLSZOWSKI ROME SPEECH ON EUROPEAN COOPERATION

AU241217 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Rome, PAP -- Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, delivered a speech at a dinner in his honor in Rome on 20 June.

Minister Olszowski began his speech by saying that he was pleased to be visiting Italy. He stressed the great importance of meeting with Minister Andreotti for Polish-Italian relations, whose successful development will make a contribution to strengthen confidence and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The minister emphasized that Polish-Italian relations had recently significantly increased. He recalled the recent meeting between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Bettino Craxi in Warsaw, the talks between Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and President Pertini, and also Minister Andreotti's official visit to the PPR last year, of which the present talks are a continuation. They are evidence of the great importance the Polish and Italian governments attach to political dialogue and cooperation, said Minister Olszowski. He added that the Polish Government was very interested in raising the level of relations with Italy. Regardless of differences in political systems and international obligations, we favor, he stressed, the widest possible cooperation with Italy in the international arena on matters that are of primary importance for all of humanity: peace, the easing of tensions, the halting of the arms race, the elimination of sources of tension, and the creation of a climate of trust and cooperation among peoples.

We support intensifying bilateral trade and industrial cooperation, as well as scientific and technological cooperation. We also wish to raise the level of cultural cooperation.

The Warsaw Pact is a fundamental guarantee of the Polish state's and Polish people's security and peaceful development, declared the speaker. Membership in this alliance does not in any way place limits on our readiness to take and support all initiatives that strengthen peace, security, trust, and cooperation between the states on our continent.

The PPR regards, he stressed, the respecting of the territorial and political order, which was the result of Yalta, Potsdam, and postwar developments, as being of fundamental importance for its security and for future peace in Europe. Attempts to question it damage cooperation between nations and threaten peace. Minister Olszowski drew attention to the present international situation, which, despite certain hopeful signs, still contains many dangers stemming from efforts to alter the strategic balance of forces and gain superiority over the USSR and the state of the Warsaw Pact. The U.S. policy of escalating the arms race has become a source of serious tensions in East-West relations.

We believe that in international politics there is no more urgent or important task today than the halting of the arms race, especially the nuclear one.

Minister Olszowski stressed that proof of the socialist countries' interest in improving the political climate in Europe is the recent CEMA proposal on the establishment of relations and the development of mutual cooperation with the EEC contained in a letter delivered to the chairman of the EEC Commission by the Polish ambassador in Brussels.

While concentrating on realizing the fundamental goals of our domestic policy, we are at the same time making efforts to develop relations with all states and to gradually regain the PPR's rightful place in international life. The experiences of recent years entitle us to stress that mutual respect for the principels of international life are essential for the development of fruitful relations between states, particularly respect for the sovereign equality of partners, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantages, and the observance of accepted obligations.

The PPR and Italy can and ought to make a joint and constructive contribution to the building of peace and the reduction of tension on the European Continent said the chief of the PPR's diplomatic corps. We follow the efforts made by the Italian Government and Minister Andreotti to improve the international climate with respect and approval. We believe that today more than ever before this dialogue is necessary for the elimination of the threat of a new war, for the preservation of the highest human values, and for guaranteeing a successful future for our peoples.

OFFICIAL ON TRANSFER OF TRADE UNION FUNDS

LD270846 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1930 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] [Presenter] The next theme in the "Commentaries" news program is connected with the trade union movement. That is why we have here in the studio Mr Wojciech Obarski, chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Agricultural Employees and deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] We have already reported that the trade unions have taken over the assets of their predecessors, which are worth Z21 billion. What is this sum made up of?

[Obarski] The Z21 billion is made up of fixed assets, above all in the form of sanatoria, workers' holiday and rest homes, and means of transport, as well as the furnishings in the buildings that belong to the union movement.

[Presenter] From which unions have these been inherited, to be specific?

[Obarski] To put it in general terms, from all the unions previously active in Poland, except that it is mainly the legacy of the industrial branch trade unions. Eighty percent of the assets taken over by the current union movement comes from the branch movement, and 20 percent from the remainder of the union centers that previously functioned in Poland.

[Presenter] Only 20 percent?

[Obarski] Yes, only 20 percent, despite all the opinions that appear here and there, only 20 percent unfortunately.

[Presenter] So the OPZZ will have something worthwhile to apportion at its disposal. That is a big sum after all.

[Obarski] Yes, but this is the amount that was taken over by the whole union movement, which also includes 130 federations and individual unions. The OPZZ, for its part, took over assets worth Z3.414 billion on 22 June. Here too the lion's share is also in the form of fixed assets. We took over Z1.245 billion in ready cash. Contrary to expectations, this is a minute sum.

[Presenter] The process of taking over the assets of the former trade unions is continuing. I understand part of it still lies before you.

[Obarski] Part still does. The decree of the Council of Ministers, dated 30 April, which appeared in the DZIENNIK USTAW No 25, authorized the OPZZ to take over the assets in five clauses. June 22 merely corresponded to the first clause -- namely, the associations and former trade union headquarters. In addition to this we are authorized to take over the assets of the former trade unions of the association of employees of state offices and social organizations. We are also authorized -- should this not take place before 15 July -- to take over the assets of the former main boards, and should assets not be taken over by the work union organizations by 31 July the OPZZ will also be the rightful heir to these assets.

SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

LD261658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] An hour ago, an agreement between the PPR and the USSR was signed in Warsaw. The agreement provides for cooperation in the shipbuilding industry and mutual deliveries of ships, technical equipment, and ship equipment from 1986-1990. Within the framework of the agreement, the PPR will take part in drilling for and extracting oil and natural gas from the continental shelf. In exchange the PPR will be supplied with raw materials, including oil and natural gas.

DKP'S MIES, MOKRZYSZCZAK SUPPORT 1970 TREATY

LD260957 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate Politburo member, and PZPR Central Committee secretary emphasized that the 7 December 1970 treaty is an indispensable foundation for the normalization and development of relations between the PPR and the FRG.

ANDREI MEETS BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER MARTENS

AU262158 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Brussels AGERPRES 26/6/1985 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei who paid an official visit to Brussels was received on Wednesday by the Prime Minister of Belgium, Wilfried Martens.

Questions were approached relating to the development of political relations, to exchanges and cooperation between Romania and Belgium on various planes, more particularly in the economic and technical-scientific spheres.

It was agreed upon that measures should be taken to further stimulate commercial bonds and long-term industrial cooperation ventures on mutually advantageous and balanced terms, to deepen cooperation between the two states in promoting the policy of disarmament, detente, collaboration and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Belgian premier accepted the invitation to pay a visit to Romania.

The same day the Romanian foreign minister also had an interview with Jean Gol, deputy prime minister and minister of external trade, with whom he examined questions related to the increase of commercial exchanges between Romania and Belgium, according to the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies.

PEACE APPEAL PRESENTED TO U.S., USSR EMBASSIES

AU261921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1985 -- On Wednesday, June 26, a delegation of the National Council of Working People of Romania hand-delivered the charge d'affaires a.i. of the USA, Francis Corry, and the ambassador of the USSR in Bucharest, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, the appeal of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race first and foremost, for disarmament and peace, which should be conveyed to the governments of the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

Worked out according to President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal, the appeal was endorsed by a recent joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development. Underscoring the Romanian president's great concern for the resolution, in keeping with peoples' interests, of the cardinal issues of the present-day world, particularly those related to disarmament and peace, the chief delegate, Ion Sirbu, deputy chairman of the National Council of Working People, after presenting the document, expressed the conviction that the appeal would be translated into fact and that efforts will be made with a high sense of responsibility to reach appropriate agreements at the Geneva negotiations and no effort would be spared to safeguard the peace and life of peoples, mankind's civilization.

The charge d'affaires a.i. of the USA and the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest assured the delegation of the National Council of Working People that the appeal would be conveyed shortly to the governments of their countries.

HUNGARIAN MINORITY SPOKESMEN SEEK ASSISTANCE

AU251450 Vienna KURIER in German 25 Jun 85 p 3

[Wolfgang Broer report: "Hungarians in Romania: Appeal to UN for Help: KURIER Exclusively Received Document"]

[Text] By a roundabout route a dramatic appeal for help recently reached Vienna from Romania. Two of the most prominent unofficial spokesmen of the Hungarian minority in Romania, Geza Szocs and Karoly Kiraly, appealed to the United Nations together with the Romanian writer Tudoran, urging the establishment of an international commission for the protection of minorities.

The current cause for this step of the three intellectuals is the constantly deteriorating situation of the minorities in Romania. Writer Geza Szocs submitted a moderately worded petition to the RCP Central Committee as early as November of last year, which contained a number of requests. However, this petition remained unanswered, and obviously merely induced the Romanian leadership to take further reprisals against the Hungarian minority:

-- At the party congress in November last year in Bucharest, two Central Committee members of ethnic Hungarian origin were not reelected.

-- The share of ethnic Hungarians in the Central Committee is only 5.28 percent, that of German-speaking Romanians less than 1 percent. The newly elected Grand National Assembly does not at all correspond to the proportional share of the Hungarian and German minorities in Romania.

-- In the Hungarian settlement regions of Romania, only 11 of the regional party secretaries are members of the Hungarian ethnic group.

-- In the cultural field, the situation has also clearly deteriorated: Teaching of Hungarian at the upper grades of secondary schools has been further reduced. At the universities, secondary school graduates who want to study Hungarian have to pass the admissions test in the Romanian language. Romanian television programs in Hungarian and German have been completely discontinued this year. The radio studios of Cluy-Napoca, Tirgu Mures, and Temesvar have been closed, so that no more programs can be produced in German, Serbian, or Hungarian for the minorities in Romania. A number of folklore clubs of the German and the Hungarian minorities have been disbanded.

Almost fervently and in a patriotic tone Geza Szocs points out to the Romanian Communists that "the fact that the question of the nationalities has remained unresolved will not be understood either in Romania or abroad, and that is apt to harm the reputation of the Romanian state."

ENACHE MEETS MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL

AU252008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Maputo AGERPRES 25/6/1985 -- An exchange of messages of salute took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique. The exchange of messages was occasioned by a call paid on the Mozambican head of state by a Romanian party and state delegation led by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council, who attended the events arranged on the tenth anniversary of Mozambique's independence.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH EC'S CHEYSSON

LD270725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2126 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Upon his arrival in Belgrade this evening Claude Cheysson, EC commission member responsible for Mediterranean countries and North-South relations, had talks with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. The objective of this evening's meeting, which is in fact a continuation of the talks the federal secretary for foreign affairs had at the third session of the council for cooperation between the EC and our country in Luxembourg in mid-June, is to determine the method of implementation of the agreements concluded on bilateral cooperation.

This evening's talks between Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Claude Cheysson focused on the extension of the trade section of the SFRY-EC Protocol, the conclusion of a financial protocol, ways in which to regulate the status of our workers temporarily employed in the EC countries, and on industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation. Dizdarevic and Cheysson also discussed topical international economic issues and North-South relations. Both sides agreed that the gap between the developed and developing countries is widening, that the debt problem has become more acute, and that the solutions to the pressing economic problems that are having an adverse effect on the developing countries should be found through concerted action.

During his 3-day visit to Belgrade Claude Cheysson will also have talks with Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foriegn affairs; Ljubomir Baban, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade. He will also be received by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, and Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency.

PLANINC MEETS ROMANIA'S HOMOSTEAN; TALKS HELD

LD261009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received Georghe Homostean, Romanian minister of internal affairs, who is paying an official visit to our country.

In a cordial conversation a positive assessment was made of cooperation between the internal affairs organs of the two countries. It was said that this cooperation falls within the ambit of friendly and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania and that there are prospects for its expansion.

Dobroslav Culafic, FEC member, and federal secretary of internal affairs; Dragutin Papovic, assistant federal secretary of internal affairs; and Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador to the SFRY, were present at the meeting.

KOSOVO SAWP DISCUSSES POLITICAL PLATFORM

LD262251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 June (TANJUG) -- The organized activity of the socialist alliance has achieved and is achieving significant results in the realization of Kosovo's political platform. The political situation in the province is increasingly favorable, the security situation is increasingly stable, and the room for the irredentists' activity is diminishing. The counterrevolutionary nationalist-irredentist ideology is being successfully exposed, the cooling down in international relations is being overcome, mutual trust is being restored, and the activity of state bodies is becoming more apparent.

Social and political conditions are improving in various spheres of life, and there is a growing awareness of the need to consolidate brotherhood, unity and the bonds that unite people together.

These assessments were expressed by Abdulah Hodza, Kosovo Province SAWP Conference president, in his introductory report at today's session of the provincial conference.

The conference defined Kosovo SAWP's tasks in the realization of the SAWPY Federal Conference's attitude toward the realization of the political platform. Dr Bogdan Trifunovic, Serbia SR SAWP Conference president, Jelena Cupurdija, Vojvodina Province SAWP Conference president, Milan Rakas, Vojvodina Province SAWP Conference Presidium member, and Uros Andreevski, Macedonia Republic SAWP Conference member, also took part in the work of the conference.

Abdulah Hodza said that the results in the realization of the platform are also reflected in the ever-increasing cooperation and links between associated labor in Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province and associated labor in the rest of the country and especially in the Serbia SR. A total of 98 association agreements have so far been signed. He noted that favorable results are also being achieved in the province's economy.

These results however, are not sufficient, but they cannot and must not be denied, Hodza said. One should resolutely struggle against the forces that are trying to denigrate whatever is done in Kosovo to implement the platform.

He noted that the organized illegal activity of the irredentists, who are not giving up such strategic goals as "Republic for Kosovo" and "Ethnically pure Kosovo," continues to be very pronounced. Their activity is fully supported by the leadership of Albania and other hostile forces abroad. Certain forms of Serbian, Montenegrin and other varieties of nationalism are also manifesting themselves, as are those displayed by some of the clergy.

What is thus needed is an even better organized and more resolute struggle against hostile activities in every sphere. It is necessary to be quicker in uncovering and destroying their hotbeds, identifying their leaders and adopting all the measures at our disposal. It is paramount to put a definite end to any such activity. Working people and citizens must settle accounts on the spot with nationalists, irredentists and hostile elements of all kinds. We must fight the enemy, Hodza said, the way the fighters of our revolution settled accounts during the war with the Ballists, Chetniks and other outcasts of our nations and nationalities.

Regardless of the fact that the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins has declined in volume and intensity in recent years, Abdulah Hodza added, it continues to be very pronounced and alarming. Apart from preventing any form of duress, it is necessary to put a complete stop to emigration. Consequently it is now more necessary than ever to discuss every application for emigration in specific terms and look for solutions that will obviate its realization. It is also necessary to focus attention on every excess, on every intranational conflict in good time regardless of its cause or background and condemn its perpetrators and take energetic steps against them. There should be no dilemmas, no wavering and no waiting for anyone from outside or from "above" to say what steps should be taken.

The process of return, which has begun, must be accelerated and broadened. It is paramount to draw up as quickly as possible specific programs for a return to Kosovo both at the provincial level and in every municipality, associated labor organization, and local community as well.

In addition to these, Abdulah Hodza also pointed out other tasks formulated in the positions taken at the SAWPY Federal Conference, such as respect for the Constitution and the law, measures aimed at faster economic development of the province, and the need to involve scientific and other institutions and organs in a comprehensive study of birth rate problems and in efforts to arrive at family planning solutions and measures.

Hodza also focused on the duty to clear up ideological errors and deviations in science, culture and education and to eliminate everything that contributes to nationalist indoctrination. He noted that the section of the platform dealing with public information is also being successfully implemented, and drew attention in this connection to the need for accountability not only for newspaper articles but also for statements made by a number of people in positions of responsibility, who often make use of official occasions to voice arbitrary, uncorroborated and incomplete assessments on some of the most sensitive issues.

The Socialist Alliance, Abdulah Hodza said, must support and also initiate measures aimed at overcoming the differences between Rilindja and Jedinstvo in assessing and dealing with events connected with the realization of the platform.

The first participant in today's debate, Zija Mulhadja, spoke about the increased activity by hostile emigres, particularly by Albanian nationalists and irredentists, and their attempts to exert pressure on our migrant workers abroad. Albanian nationalists and irredentists have tried to undermine every cultural event organized by our workers' clubs and are collecting money that is used to finance the like-minded and their actions against the SFRY.

Sokolj Redza referred to the complex political-security situation in Istok municipality and to the intensified activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. In this context he mentioned the recent case of rape of a Serb girl, the acts of vandalism on the Mokra mountain when sheep shelters were destroyed, and the cases of vandalism in a Serbian Orthodox cemetery. All this and continued writing of hostile slogans is having an effect on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the municipality.

In Milorad Arsic's view someone is behind the physical attacks on members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality that as a rule, are committed either by juveniles or mentally retarded persons.

Jorgavanka Milojevic remarked that extreme caution and a high degree of responsibility are needed when informing about the political-security situation, intranational relations and emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Certain facts must be used responsibly and be manipulated. It is very irresponsible of individual officials to claim at meetings and other public gatherings that the number of people returning to Kosovo has almost equalled that of those who emigrate when official statistical figures present a completely different picture.

Milan Rakas, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium called for citizens to emark on a more direct struggle against nationalism and irredentism. "No security service can be expected to be efficient in the struggle against the enemy if individual citizens are not engaged in it. This is particularly necessary when it comes to some forms of enemy's activity such as spraying of slogans, or emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Once the situation has been reached where every street, every corner has become a special sort of trap for the writers of slogans then we shall be truly able to eliminate them successfully. By the same token, our action will be useless if we are told about a neighbor emigrating once he has packed his suitcases.

"I believe that an academician's or any other kind of intellectual's denouncement of hostile slogans or excesses is probably more effective than sending the perpetrator to jail."

Speaking about the problem of emigration, Rakas said that even after the last session of the SAWPY Federal Conference the problem seems to be regarded as one concerning Kosovo and Serbia alone. There are no discussions about it in other parts of the country.

Following the discussion that lasted several hours, the conference empowered its presidium to establish a specific program of implementation of the SAWPY Federal Conference standpoints relating to the realization of the Kosovo political platform. The program should be based on the introductory report submitted at today's session and on the ensuing debate. The session also adopted the report on the work of the conference and its bodies over the last year submitted by Ismailj Mikulovci, presidium member.

YPA LCY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

LD262333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LCY Organization Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] today discussed topical ideopolitical questions of cadre policy and practice in the YPA. They began with the assessment and the results of the public discussion in connection with draft resolutions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, with the analyses and the reports by appropriate institutions of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, and with present experience in the pursuance and shaping of the cadre policy in the units and institutions presented in the material prepared for this session by the Presidium and the Commission for the Development of the LCY and the YPA, and for cadre policy.

The committee assessed positively cadre policy and practice in the YPA. It was noted that the rate of departures from active military service and the reduction in the age of the cadre are normal and in keeping with the plans concerning the further organizational and cadre development of the Army. Only 1.34 percent of the present Army cadre is of war vintage. Younger cadres are successfully replacing them even in the most responsible command functions. The demand was made that in cooperation with sociopolitical communities further work must be done to secure the most even distribution possible of cadres replacement from all our republics and provinces and all our nations and nationalities. In this connection the need was stressed that the criteria concerning new sources of replacement must be consistently applied and further elaborated.

The various forms of young people's understanding of the nature and characteristics of the military profession in our society must be intensified and in so doing the interest of young people in military calling increased. The need was pointed out for even greater efforts of LC organizations and organs in the Army, who must ensure an objective valuation of the work of personnel on active military service and of civilian personnel serving in the YPA and also the publicity of cadre policy, education and training. Attention must constantly be paid to the standard of living of army members, their housing, health and other forms of welfare, although it is a fact that these problems have been a subject of constant concern and responsibility of LC organizations, of the commands and of all other subjects of army buildup.

The committee adopted comprehensive resolutions and tasks on the cadre consolidation of the YPA. Also adopted was the decision on regular elections in the YPA LCY organizations and the tasks of the LC organizations and organs in the Army were laid down in the preparations and implementation of the elections in the YPA LCY organization.

MONTENEGRO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES EXPORT SHORTFALLS

LD261355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Summary] Titograd, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro Assembly met today to discuss the implementation of the tasks in the economic relations sector between Montenegro and foreign countries during the past current medium-term plan period. The delegates assessed that from 1981-84 the overall export of goods and services averaged an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent, 5 percent down from the planned growth rate. Exports to the convertible currency areas fared worst: They were 7.4 percent behind the planned growth rate.

Despite some encouraging results in June the delegates judged the trends in the foreign trade sector during the first months of this year as unsatisfactory. During the first 5 months overall exports were 18 percent down and 13 percent down as regards the exports to the convertible currency area. [not further specified] These results are worrying if one bears in mind that in the comparable period the physical volume of industrial production was 6.7 percent up and overall exports 2 percent up. Export stagnation was registered in most associated labor organizations but especially in the Titograd aluminium combine, where exports were almost halved.

The republic's debt rose from $723.8 million in 1980 to $858 million in 1984 -- an increase of 18.6 percent. The main reasons are: Exports are lagging behind and so is foreign currency inflow compared with plan estimates, and the opportunities to buy foreign currency on the foreign currency market are limited.

EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH HUNGARY PREDICTED

LD261426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1237 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Hungary are foreseen to exchange in 1985 some 815 million dollar worth of goods and services. Yugoslav commodity exports are estimated to total 397.3 million dollars, export of services 35 million dollars, and imports of goods and services from Hungary 346.5 and 65 million dollars, respectively.

Industrial products account some 40 percent of mutual deliveries. In the field of industry, long-term cooperation in production has been established between a number of Yugoslav and Hungarian enterprises, and the results so far have been satisfactory. The latest of them is an agreement on cooperation concluded by Yugoslav car manufacturer Crvena Zastava of Kragujevac and the Hungarian firm Mogrit. This five-year agreement provides for a 400 million dollar worth exchange of Yugoslav automobiles (60 thousand) for automobile parts manufactured in Hungary.

Yugoslav and Hungarian planners predict a quicker expansion of bilateral trade in the coming five-year period. It is estimated that it may be 58 percent over the expected total for the current five-year period, and by 1990 reach the value of some 4.6 billion dollars in both ways.